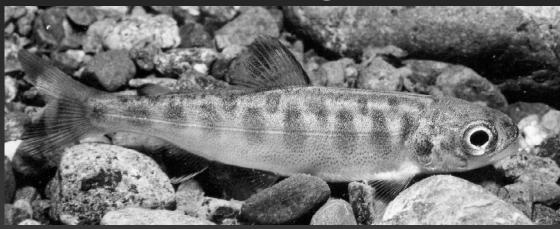
Habitat use and movements of juvenile Chinook salmon in south Lake Washington, 2003 investigations



Roger Tabor, Chuck McCoy, Sergio Camacho, Mark Celedonia, Sharon Vecht; USFWS and Mark Timko, HTI Seattle Public Utilities

Background

- Juvenile Chinook inhabit the nearshore area from February to mid-May
- Prefer shallow water with a gentle slope and small substrate
- Active during the day and sometimes use overhead cover especially when small
- At night are inactive, rest on the bottom away from cover
- After mid-May move into deeper water but little is known about their habitat use

Study Elements - 2003

- Index sites temporal and spatial distribution
- Small woody debris and overhanging vegetation experiment
- Residence time
- Johns Creek nonnatal tributary
- Microacoustic tracking

Index sites

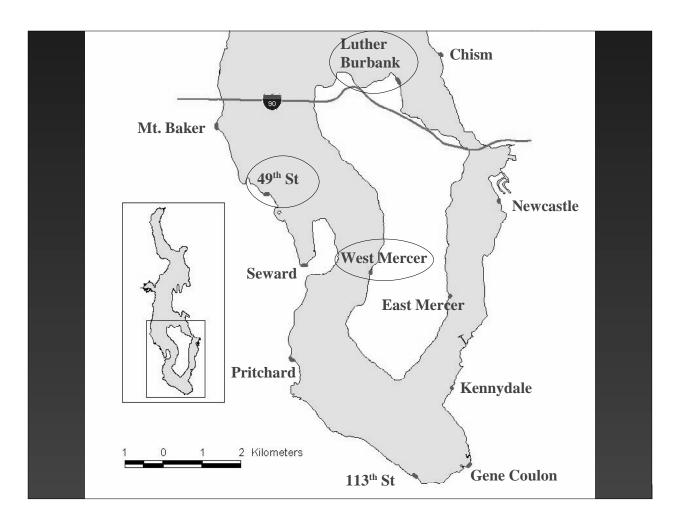
Objective: Examine temporal and spatial distribution of Chinook salmon in south Lake Washington

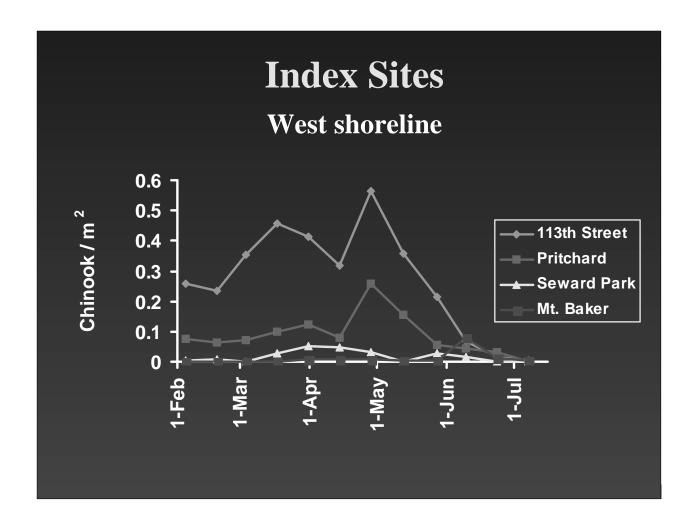


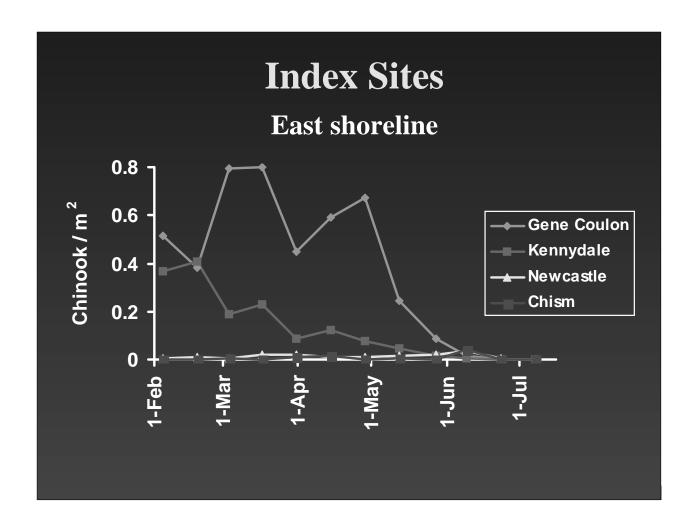
Index Sites

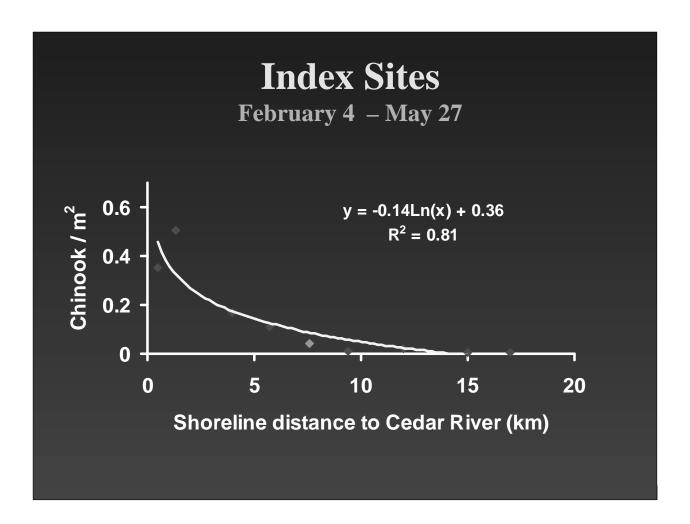
- Selected high-quality sites (gentle slope with sand/gravel substrate)
 - 4 along west shoreline (5 in 2002)
 - 4 along east shoreline
 - 1 on Mercer Island (3 in 2002)
- Night snorkeling along two depth contours
 - 0.4 and 0.7 m depth
- Surveyed once every two weeks from February to July
- Index sites also surveyed in 2002

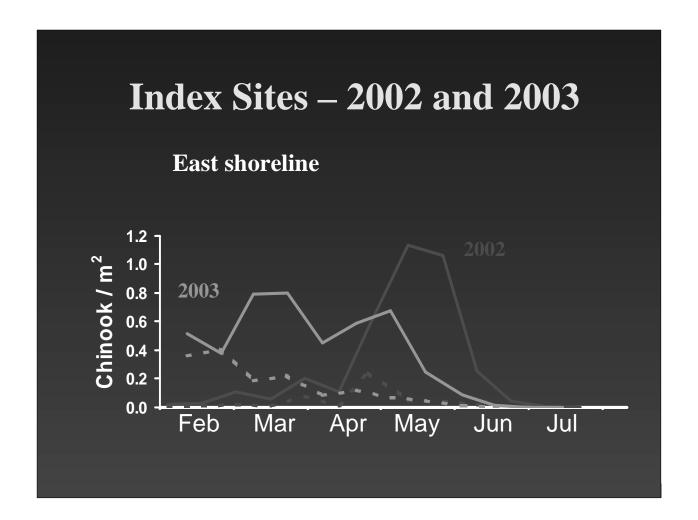












Small Woody Debris and Overhanging Vegetation Experiment

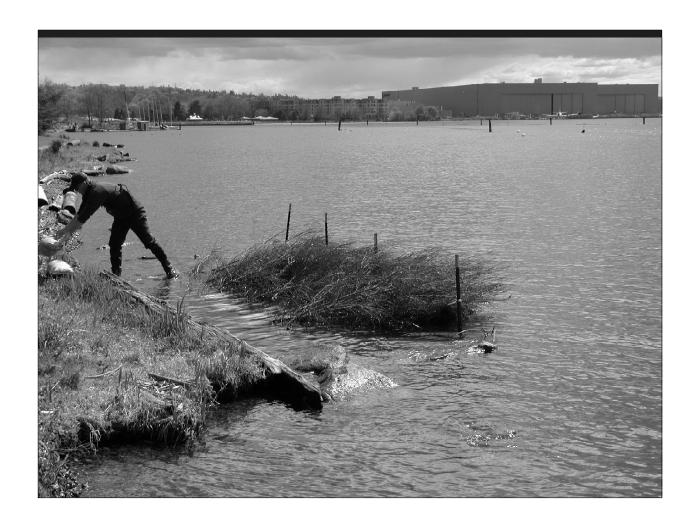


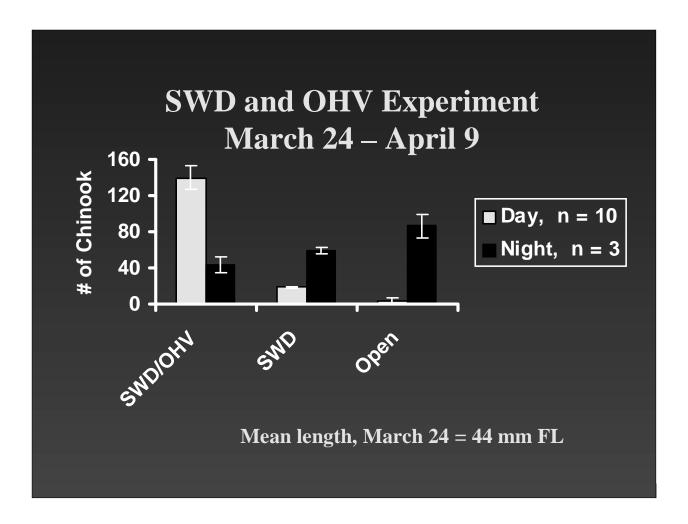
Natural SWD/OHV sites

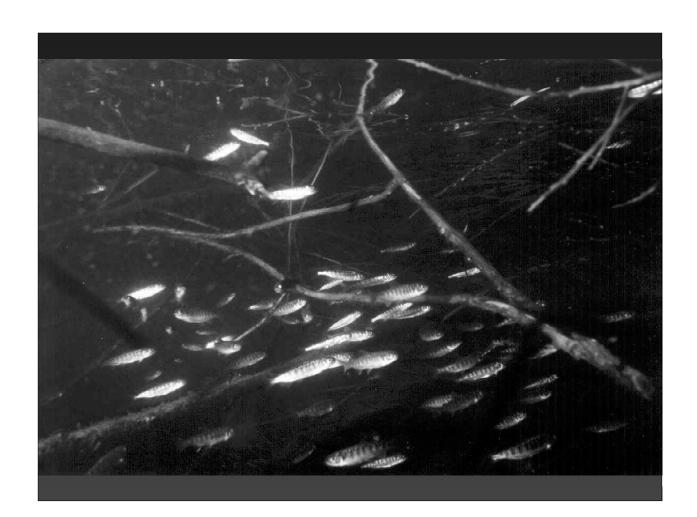


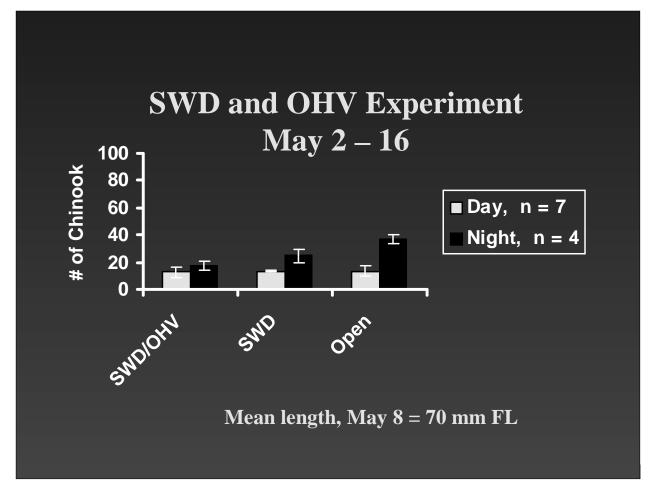
Small Woody Debris and Overhanging Vegetation Experiment

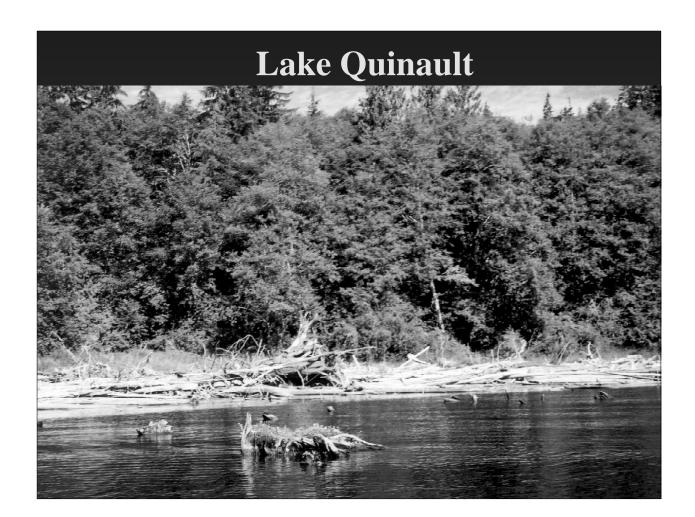
- Conducted in Gene Coulon Park where Chinook salmon were abundant
- Shoreline divided in six 15-m sections
- 2 shoreline sections with SWD/OHV, 2 with SWD only and 2 were open
- Two time periods: once from late March to early April and again in early May

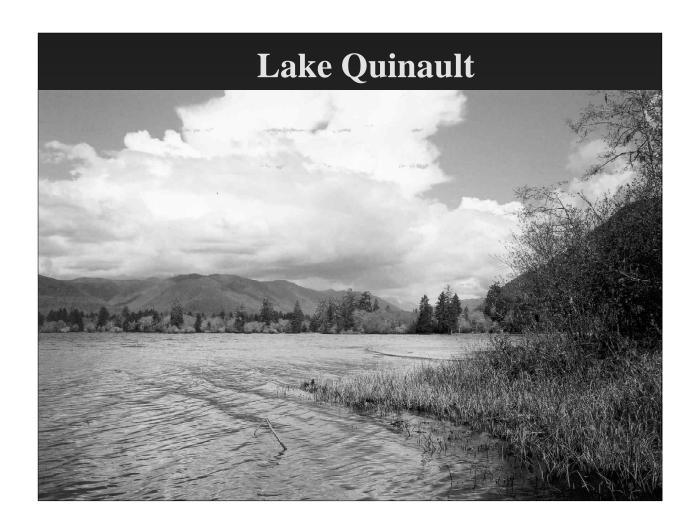












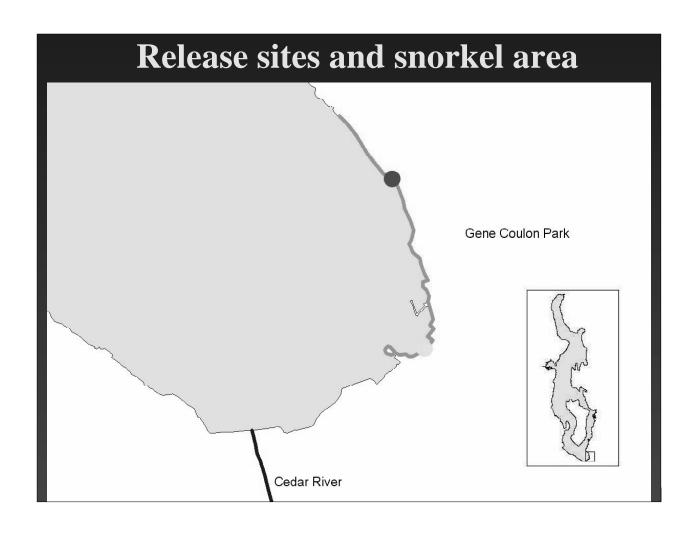
Residence time

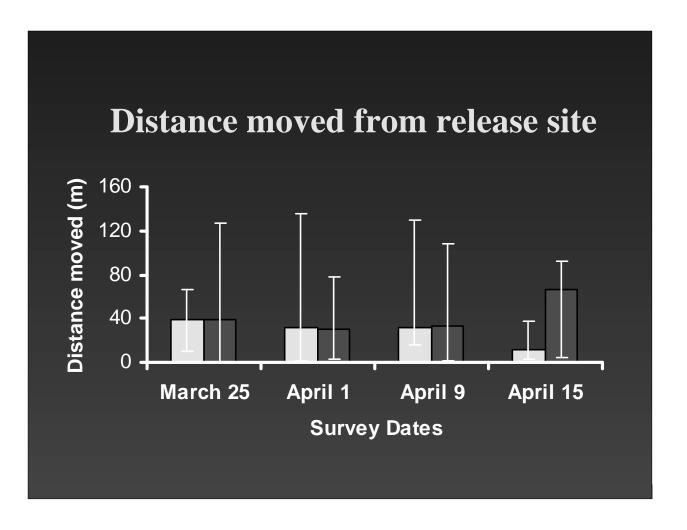
Objective: Determine the residence time and movements of Chinook salmon in south Lake Washington



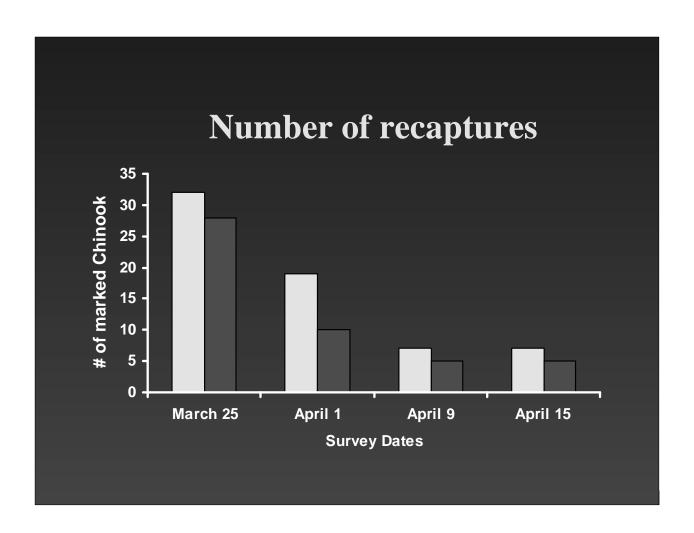
Residence Time and Movements

- Conducted in Gene Coulon Park where Chinook salmon were abundant
- Marked 200 Chinook 100 (yellow) in south and 100 (red) in north part of the park
- Snorkeled the entire park shoreline 1, 7, 15 and 21 days after release
- Measured distance moved from release site





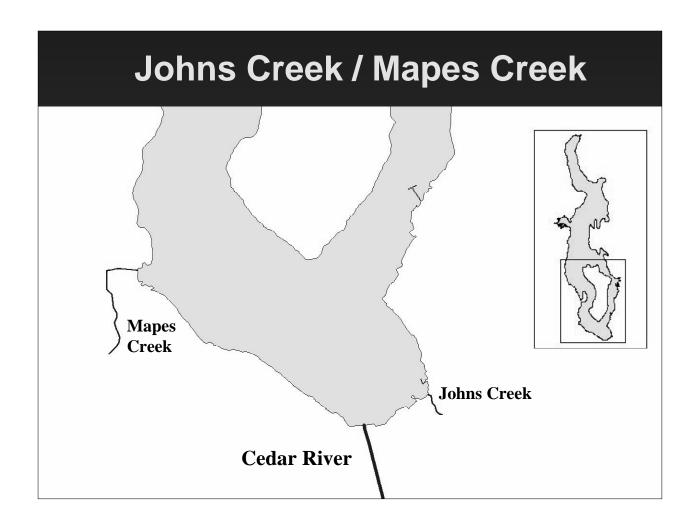


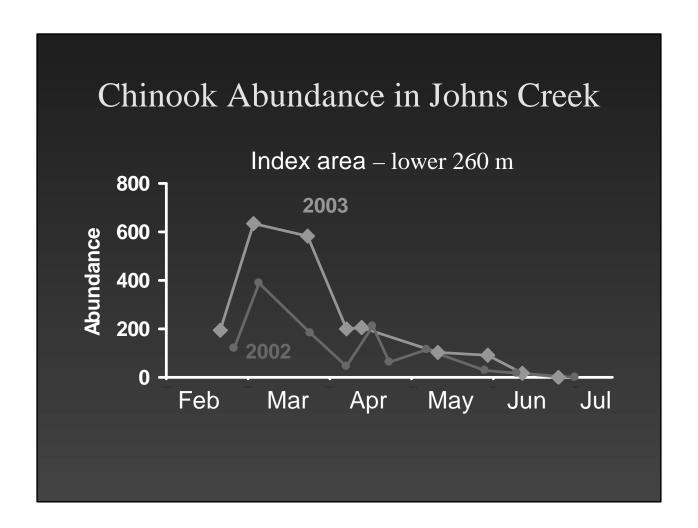


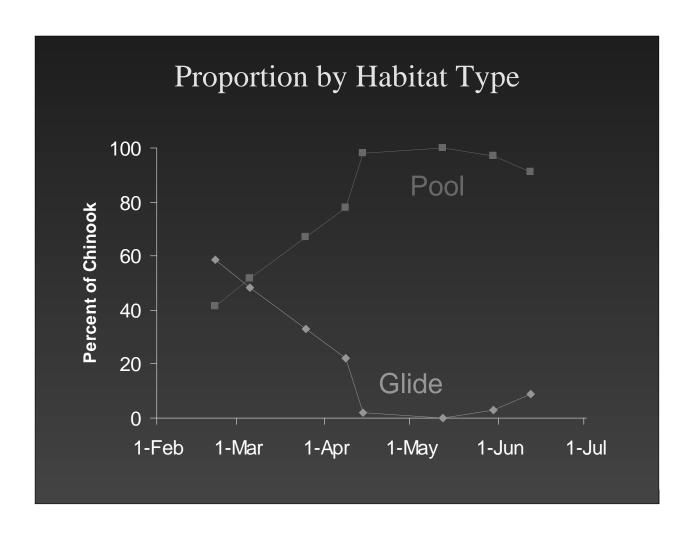
Johns Creek

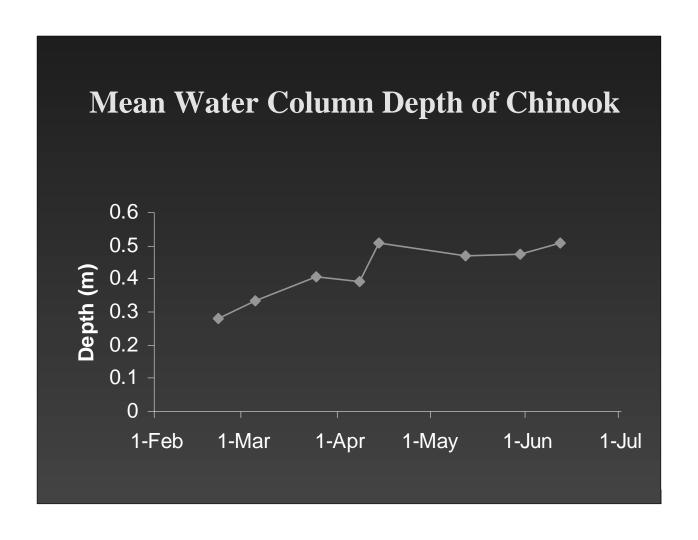
Objective: Determine the abundance and habitat use of Chinook in Johns Creek, a nonnatal tributary near the mouth of the Cedar River











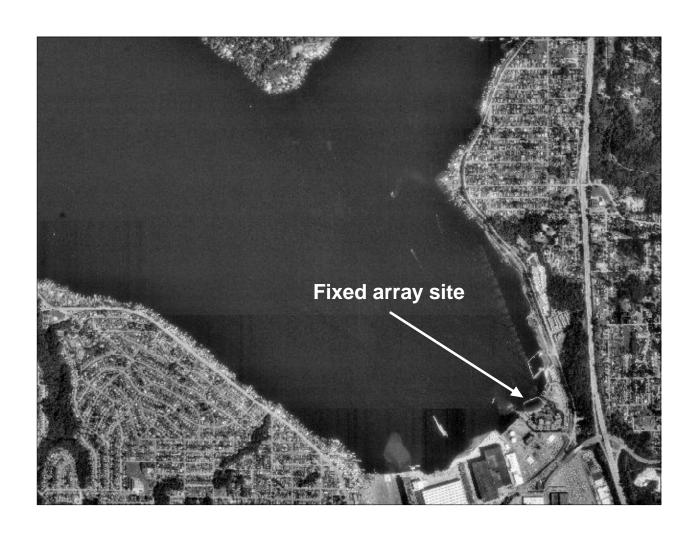
Microacoustic Tracking

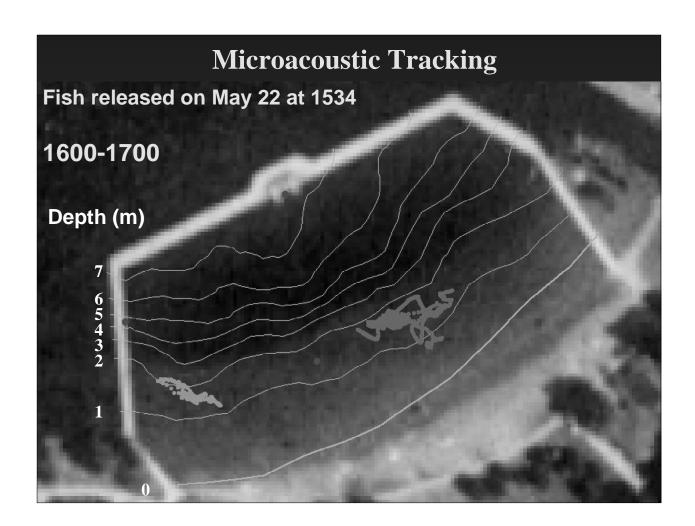
Objective: Determine the habitat use and diel behavior pattern of Chinook salmon in late May and June

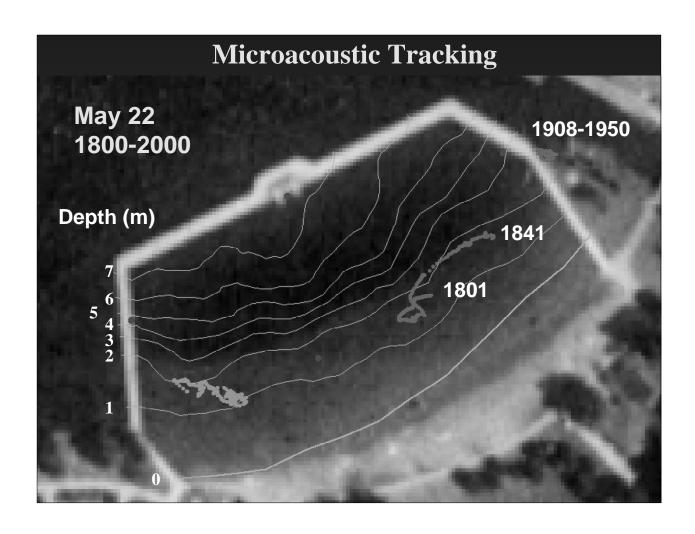


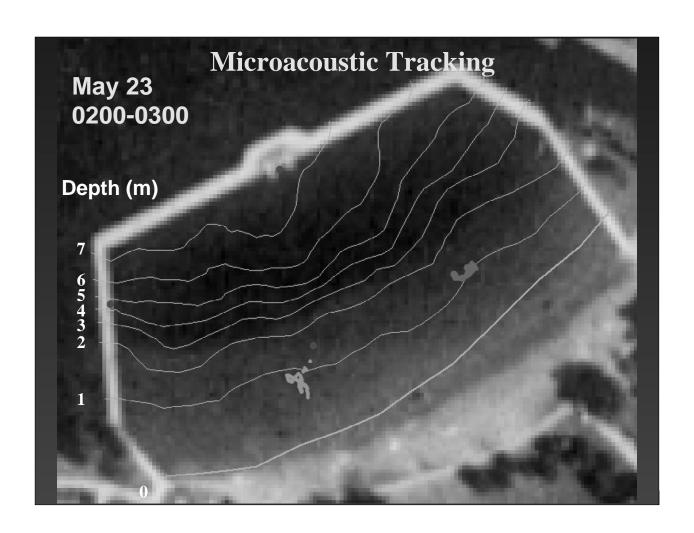
Microacoustic Tracking

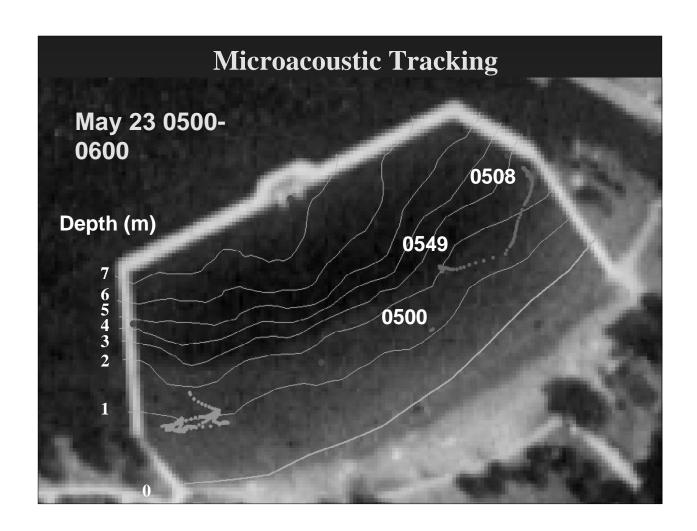
- Conducted at Gene Coulon Park swim beach
- Fixed array along a 150 m shoreline section
- Implanted fish with 0.75 g tags
- Tracked two fish (94 and 96 mm FL) for 18 hours – May 22-23 (14-16°C)

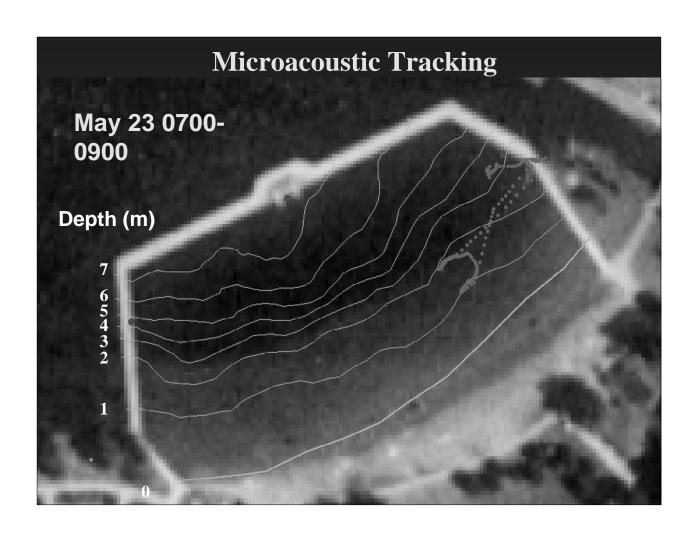




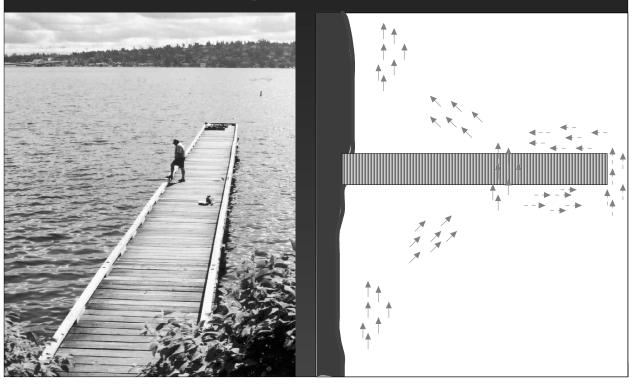








How docks affect the shoreline movements of Chinook salmon



Conclusions

- Chinook were concentrated in the south end from February to May
- Overhanging riparian vegetation appears to be a valuable habitat feature
- Many Chinook remain in the same area for an extended period of time
- Large numbers of Chinook were present in Johns Cr in 2003 and they inhabited progressively deeper areas as they increased in size

Conclusions, cont'd

- Tracking of microacoustic tags can provide valuable information on fish habitat but it is limited by fish size and temperature
- Tagged Chinook inhabited water that was less than 4 m deep

